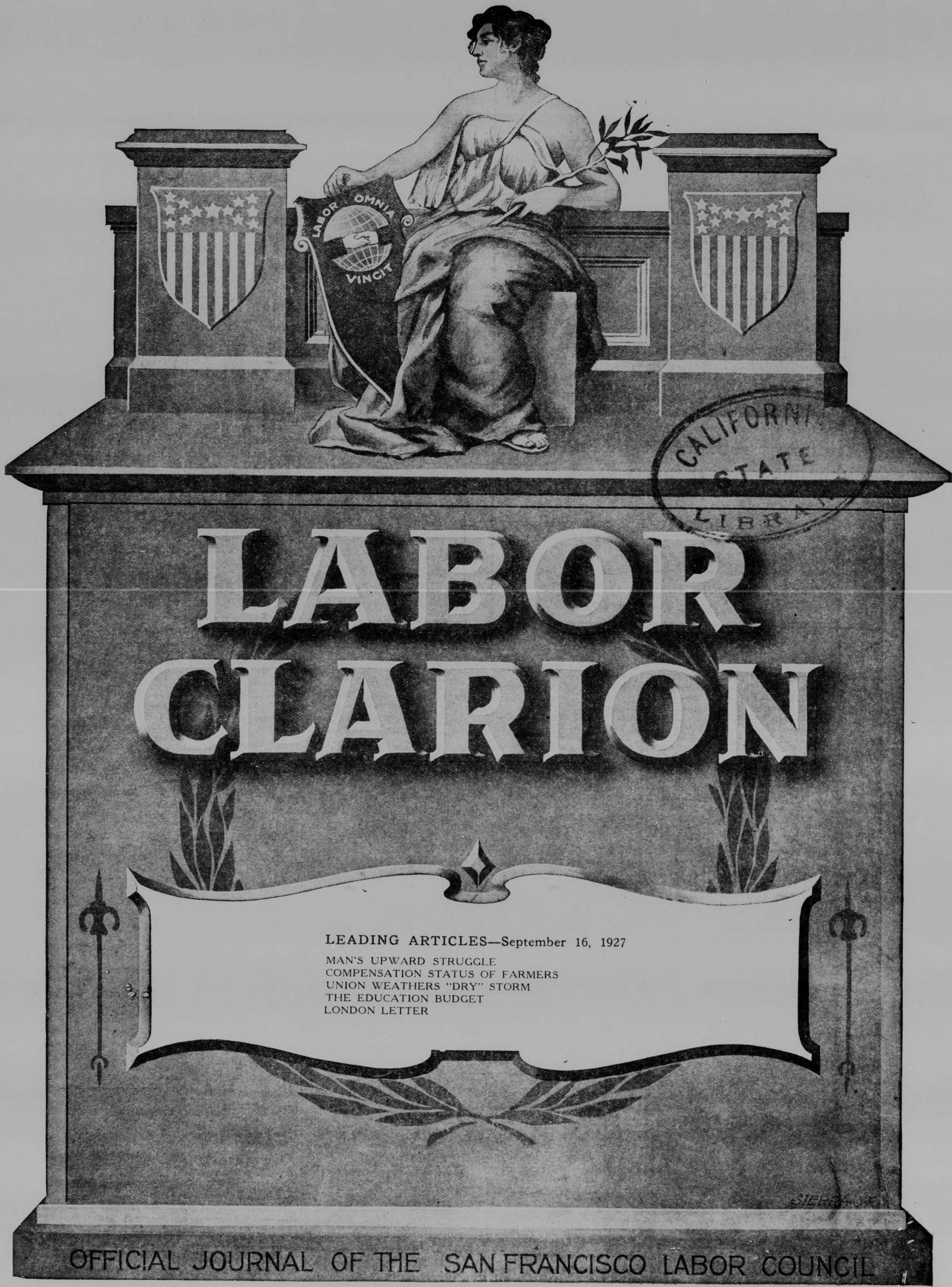


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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 108 Valencia.

Bazaar Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave. Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Bombers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Alton Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredge Men No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p.m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

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Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 418, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typeographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p.m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 3 p.m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Wool Combers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

No. 33

MAN'S UPWARD STRUGGLE

Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, talked on "Work Is Worship" to the students of the University of California on Labor Day.

In Genesis we are told that "God created man in His image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." We are further told that man was to take dominion over the earth and that its products were to be to him for meat. Thus we are told that man is the child of God, that men were created equal, with equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And God rested and saw that all was well. Creation was, so some teachers have told us, finished.

When God made man in His own image—like Himself—it must mean that He gave creative powers to man and that hence forth man was to continue creation—and in freely working—creating—he is obeying the fundamental law of his being. Whatever we may think of the narrative in the Bible, we cannot doubt that man has creative powers and that creation has continued.

Such historical and archeological information as we have been able to gather proves, first, that from the earliest times man has been occupied in creating tools, weapons, foods, shelters, customs, laws, religions and states; second, that while opportunities were equal and man was free to use his creative powers there was improvement in physical and mental qualities and that where the free use of the creative powers has been hindered by bondage or prevented by slavery, there has been decay and death. Whether such bondage or slavery was imposed on a group or on the individual the results have been the same, as we find from the history of India and the history of the nations that have passed away.

Bondage has been the Nemesis of nations and of necessity it could not be otherwise, because bondage results in direct negation of the purpose of man's being and is the violation of the fundamental law of life. The bondman can feel no responsibility; he can have no sense of morality, of self-respect or of honor; he can have no individual will and for these reasons he cannot exercise his creative power. He—the slave—is alone. Association for mutual aid is unthinkable. Deprived of human estate, he is degraded below the animal or vegetable kingdoms. In having thoughts that he cannot utter to men he is like an animal; in having impulses that he cannot follow he is less. In his lack of mobility he is like a tree; in his inability to obey the laws of his being he is less. His imagination is corrupted, his thoughts darkened. He is dominated by fear—the mother of hate and treachery. He hates his work because it is compelled from without, not an impulse from within. The feeling of his bondage expresses itself in hatred of his master or masters and in a selfishness that knows naught of moderation or restraint, except as it arises from fear. Fear removed, his passions become like a rush of mighty waters with barriers destroyed. Any man compelled to labor against his will, be it by an individual or by society, is a bondman. Let the American people beware of bondage being imposed upon any class. Toleration of it by workers in any field of endeavor is as we shall see treason to American ideals. To resist it is the highest duty, though the result may be prison or death.

Historically, we know the fate of India, Babylon,

Assyria, Egypt and Rome. These nations, if such they may be called, had at least one excuse. Their religion—their ethical concept—call it what we like, gave full sanction to slavery in some form—either in groups or individually, but whether it was group-slavery as in India or individual slavery as in the Mediterranean world, the consciousness of it destroyed or so deadened the creative power in the bondman and in society generally that the people as a whole became more and more slavish imitators in place of being creators of such new forms of life as was essential to continuous national or racial life. There was strong effort to get away from the deadening influence of the bondage—in India through the teachings of Buddha and in the Mediterranean basin through the Collegias, the organization of which seems to have begun in Egypt.

That these organizations of freed men working co-operatively, each one giving of his best to the work and the common life, were responsible for the health and the growing greatness of Rome cannot be seriously doubted, but the Collegias were destroyed and their membership became slaves, who doubly felt their bondage. Insurrections and very serious civil wars shook the very foundation of the Roman state. But after all, those who fought did so for power, not for freedom. It was a case of trying to turn the tub upside down in order that the slaves might be the masters. It was not an effort to abolish slavery, and of course it could not change conditions even if successful. There would still be master and slave. The creative power in the individuals which make up the people would not be released and made active, so even in success there would be no regeneration.

Into this world, dedicated to slavery and ruled by force, came the Teacher, Who said that He had come to fulfill the law. He insisted that men were created in the image of God, the Father of all, who treated all His children alike, to Whom there were no slaves, before Whom all men were equal and this Teacher taught men to pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

From such sources as I have been able to consult, it seems that at the coming of the Nazarene the free men were about 10 per cent of the population, and slavery being based upon the religious belief, there could be no real change until men again should be made to believe that the power which gave them life also gave them the right to equality and freedom. The free men's belief was that the slave had no soul to be saved or damned. The slave was to the free men—the masters—what the cattle are to us.

To the thousands of slaves that had been born in freedom and to the former members of the Collegias, the tiding that all men are created equal was like the sound of running water in the burning desert. They believed; again they had hope; again they felt their divine origin and they could bear all things, suffer all things and yet be glad. Death, no matter how it came, was a release, and thus began that spiritual rebirth and independence, which kept growing until Constantine poured the new wine into the old bottles, destroying the bottles and spoiling the wine.

It took 1600 years of struggle, suffering and death before it could be officially recognized that

men were equal before God or on the religious field. Well had the Master said: "I bring not peace but a sword." What else could He bring into such a world, a world that had to be transformed in order that it might live. The struggle was carried on by religious organizations based upon religious discontent. Discontent over the lie under which they were living and which crippled their creative power even though they did but faintly realize it and they were willing to give their all to see it ended. It ended at last and then the divine idea promptly moved onward to the political field. Men reasoned that since men are equal before God, why not in the state and before the law. And so the struggle began again. It was now carried on by political organizations based upon political discontent. Again men and women had to die that others might live and live in harmony with the fundamental truth, which they felt as part of their being. Again the struggle was long and fierce. It was mostly on the mental plane with sputterings of insurrections or incipient revolutions resulting in imprisonments, confiscations and death.

Our own America was the first nation to recognize and place in a political document the fundamental truth that men are born equal and are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which is the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In this declaration issued in decent respect to the opinions of mankind, we adopted a covenant with ourselves under which and by which we are to live and to be judged. While we were reasonably true to it, it was well with us. When we realized that we were untrue and then delayed the correction through sordid considerations, it became ill, and we had to pay penalties which are not fully paid as yet.

The period which we call the French revolution brought the question of equality and freedom to the physical battlefields—domestic and foreign—and while the question was not definitely settled, it had to be acknowledged that men are and of right ought to be equal in the state and before the law.

The idea of equality and freedom having been officially recognized on the political field, it entered upon the industrial field for the purpose of transforming it into its own image.

As the struggle had on the religious field been conducted by organizations based upon religious discontent and the struggle on the political field had been conducted by organizations based upon political discontent, so we find the struggle on the industrial field carried on by unions based

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upon industrial discontent—that is, by trade unions. The discontent is natural and comes as a consequence of the condition of the worker in modern life. There came organizations of monster corporations—supermen—capable of acting at once over an indeterminate area, of being present in many cities and grinding the faces of the workers. They control wages and this means the control of the clothing that wife and children shall wear, of the food they shall eat, of the shelter they shall enjoy and of the education the children shall be able to obtain. They control the hours of labor, which means that they determine when the father shall be permitted to be with his family. The worker feels himself controlled at his work and often fears to straighten his back.

Kingly power touched man in spots and at times. The industrial master controls him at his work, blanketing his creative powers, he watches over him at his home, he follows him to his church and to his benevolent society and finally forbids him to join with his fellows in any trade union to consult about his grievances with the view of having them redressed. As the king punished or rewarded, so does the industrial master; as the king cajoled or bribed, so the industrial master; as the king sent unyielding men to prison or drove them into exile, so the industrial master by the use of the blacklist drives men from their homes and compels them to become wanderers, often under assumed names. And yet those laborers will organize and, like parliament, submit petitions for redress of grievances, and when that fails, they, like people's representatives in parliament, will endeavor to compel favorable consideration by withholding the supply of labor which the industrial master needs to continue his business.

The road to freedom and equality on the industrial field is the same as was the road on the political field. The resistance on the part of the Third Estate will, however, be fierce and long. The Third Estate has come into power, it has overcome the opposition of the old governing class, and it feels itself "the heir of the castle and the guild." Their power is immense. Some of them control the lives of more men, women and children than did many a monarch in earlier times. They have seized upon and are using the state. They either control or endeavor to control the churches through the pew, the press through advertising patronage or ownership, the colleges and universities through endowments, the legal profession through employments, the schools through the school boards, and they use the great publishing houses to suppress or rewrite the poets of the past.

They are seeking through the use of the equity power and direct or indirect legislation to deprive the workers of the freedom to quit work and the right to practice mutual aid. They are seeking to compel political obedience through the use of their industrial power, and finally they appeal to the young to join in suppressing strikes by a temporary use of even the students at colleges and universities. That these could be used seemed to me to be impossible. Universities are cultural centers. Here the inheritances of past ages are studied, classified and digested; here we are to find through study of the past some guide for the future, here are stored the traditions of the people, here the evolution of man and institutions as found in history and in religion should be understood; here the real status of labor should be appreciated, here the "laborare est orare" of the old monks should be realized as true, here the Declaration of Independence should find its defenders, here is the temple for the keeping of the covenant and yet from these places come young men who think it their duty to assist the employers—the just or the unjust—to beat their workers into submission, when they have gone on strike to

obtain some redress of grievances. The thing seemed monstrous.

I was born in Europe, where the fight was between the old governing class and the Third Estate, and I had never heard of students participating in such struggles except on the side of the workers, and the thing hurt. Some thinking, of course, made me understand that there was no such fight here; that while in Europe, as now here, the vast majority of students were from families connected with the Third Estate, and that while in Europe they felt themselves part of a struggle to obtain power, the same class of young men here felt themselves on the defensive to preserve the power which was being attacked. Then I read the report of a distinguished professor describing the strike-breaker as a hero, and I began to understand better, but not to excuse the student strike-breaker.

The best that we can do for the strike-breaker is to pity his ignorance or his lack of character; but with this pity will, if he comes from a college or a university, be a mixture of contempt. It is for the man who scabs, because of necessity, that there may be unmixed pity. The man who knows, as students at a college or university must know, and who out of sport or class consciousness goes as a strike-breaker, is a traitor to himself and, of course, to fundamental Americanism.

When in our hour of trial and communing with "the laws of nature and of nature's god," we agreed that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, we entered into a covenant with "nature and nature's god" by which as a people we are to live and be judged, and we should realize that if there be a sin against the Holy Ghost, then the failure to keep this covenant sacred is such sin, and the last place out of which desecration might be expected to come ought to be a college or a university—the cultural centers of our people.

Work is worship—to labor is to pray, because that is to exercise the highest, the divine faculties implanted in us as the sons of God. It matters not if the labor be the writing of a thesis or the digging of a ditch, it is the use of the same divine faculty to labor—to create—and upon its proper and free use depends the life of individuals, nations and races.

Those that have been untrue have shared the fate of the tree without fruit; they have passed away because they encumbered the earth. Those that have been true have lived and, according to history and to religious belief, they are to live. Let us try to profit by this lesson and so live that labor shall be free, that it shall come into its own.

LAWBREAKERS UNDER 25.

Study of 25,000 felony cases by the New York Crime Commission shows that the most important crimes in the State of New York are committed mostly by males under 25 years of age.

Out of 4380 murder cases but ten resulted in death sentences. This is .24 per cent of the indictments. Robbery, burglary and grand larceny are most commonly practiced by professional criminals. Assault, sex crimes and to a certain degree homicide are the result of bad conditions and raise certain questions of social policy and psychiatric science which requires separate consideration.

The report says 29 per cent of those whose guilt was established were given suspended sentences, and adds:

"It is an interesting fact to be noted by those who criticize probation on the ground that it 'encourages leniency,' that in New York County, where probation is most highly developed and most completely administered, the rate of suspended sentences is the lowest in the state, being less than half as high as in rural districts."

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BRITISH TORIES FORCED STRIKE.

The truth of last year's general strike in England is being slowly developed in the United States. The latest to tell the facts is Frank H. Simonds, well-known international correspondent, who discusses British affairs in a copyright article that is published in the Washington Sunday Star.

Mr. Simonds places the blame for the general strike on Premier Baldwin, who surrendered to Tory "die hards" in his cabinet. These include Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill, Minister of Exchequer, and Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health.

Premier Baldwin has been pictured as an extraordinary statesman—a man of peace—but Mr. Simonds shows him to be without conviction or purpose.

"He was a little man with good intentions, but he was surrounded by Tories, who, as far as the more considerable were concerned, saw the future of Britain in the light of Fascimo and Mussolini rather than of any liberalism," Mr. Simonds writes. "Little by little these men, Churchill and Birkenhead among the more influential, pushed Baldwin to the fatal decision which insured the general strike and the fatal policy of reprisal after the collapse of this strike."

"As a consequence Baldwin has entirely lost the confidence of the working classes. He is denounced by some as having betrayed a cause. But far more accurate is the perception of the fact that not clever dishonesty, but rather stupid weakness, explains the collapse. Baldwin has surrendered to the extremists."

"The consequences have been appalling. Every by-election discloses the extent of popular disaffection. While the Tory Party still retains a colossal majority in the House of Commons as a consequence of its victory of 1924, each new appeal to an electorate shows the almost incredible decline in voting strength. And each such revelation seems to push the extremists in control to a new attempt to soften the inevitable defeat at the next general election by some device such as transferring power to the House of Lords."

MORE TAX RELIEF FOR THE RICH.

According to the New York Times, another clever move will be made in the next Congress to abolish the Federal inheritance tax. Nominally this demand will come from states which will claim that they want the inheritance taxes for themselves. Actually, it will come from the rich who by one device or another have achieved in the various state legislatures even more power over taxation than they have in the Federal Congress. Five states have no inheritance tax. Florida, in a bid for the patronage of the rich, has a constitutional provision against it. A great many other states have a ludicrously small tax. For the Federal Government therefore to banish the inheritance tax would simply mean that a great many states would go scot free. Yet the inheritance tax is far and away the most equitable tax that can be levied. It cannot be passed by the rich to the poor or by the owners to the workers. It corresponds with justice. There is reason under our present system why men should be allowed to provide for widows and orphans during a certain period of dependency. In justice there is little more reason why the able-bodied heirs of a rich man should expect as a matter of right to inherit his fortune than that in the future descendants of Bobby Jones should expect to inherit the margin by which he usually wins his golf games to apply to the reduction of their own scores. We shall need to watch the tax policy in the next Congress.

Co-ed—Where will we go?

Second—I don't know. It's too late to go to bed and too early for a night club.—Allston (Mass.) Recorder.

HIGH WAGES TRACED TO UNIONS.

The net result of numerous investigations of high wages paid in the United States leads the London Daily Herald to observe:

"The one central fact that emerges from the contradictions is that for real improvement the workers must rely upon developing their own organization and power. The British Government Mission last autumn pointed out not merely that where high wages prevailed this policy 'paid,' but that the high wages were paid in those trades where a high degree of trade union organization existed, a point indorsed by Mr. Butler (deputy director of the International Labor Office).

"Moreover," continued the Daily Herald, "while American production and wealth have increased, multitudes of adult wage earners receive less than £4 a week (\$16), which is estimated to be the 'minimum of subsistence level' in the cities and larger towns. And vast numbers of children of tender age work long hours at abominably low wages."

The labor publication says that it might be supposed America can present clear-cut lessons to investigators, "but, as a matter of fact, America, like every other industrial community, offers a confusing variety of conflicting opinions."

"This is strongly brought out in a report published from the pen of Mr. H. B. Butler. The United States are united by little except a sentiment. They present such a wide range of labor legislation, and industrial conditions and outlooks differ so greatly from state to state, and indeed within states, that one may use American examples to support anything from the profoundest reaction to the most advanced experiment in capitalist organization and methods."

"For example, in this land of high wages and Ford cars, we also come up against a degrading paternalism closely allied with chattel slavery."

TRADE AGREEMENTS, 1926.

Bulletin 448, just issued by the Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, contains a digest of trade agreements between employers and employees made during the year 1926.

Although there are few provisions common to all agreements, their general object is the same and a number of subjects of a general character are covered in more or less similar language in all agreements, such as wages, hours, overtime, arbitration and apprenticeship.

The agreement usually states the minimum rate of wages, and although a higher rate is permitted and often paid, the lowering of an existing higher wage to the minimum rate is forbidden.

The eight-hour day is very generally observed and the 44-hour week is practically the rule in several trades, notably the building, clothing, longshoremen, metal, stone and to a certain extent in the printing trades.

Overtime work is opposed by the unions and many provisions are made to reduce the amount of it. The overtime rate varies in the different agreements from time and a half to triple time.

Unions endeavor to settle grievances by conciliation if possible, resorting to arbitration only when conciliation fails. The grievance is handled first by the employee affected and his foreman, and then by succeeding higher officials or committees of the union and of the employee.

Many agreements contain apprenticeship provisions. Under these an apprentice is articled to a certain employer for a period of time varying with the occupation, and after completing his apprenticeship and on passing an examination given by a committee of the union, frequently in conjunction with a committee representing the employers, he is admitted as a journeyman.

Many other matters are covered in the various agreements such as unemployment, seniority, sanitary conditions and union label on products.

Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

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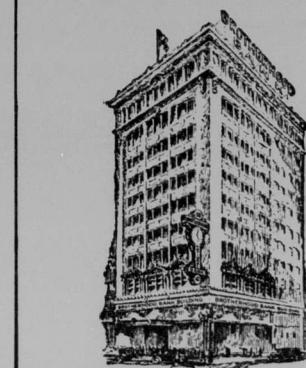
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COMPENSATION STATUS OF FARMERS.

Assembly Bill No. 997 (Chap. 834, Statutes of California, 1927) modifies the elective provisions of the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, with respect to the acceptance of the act by persons engaged in farm, dairy, agricultural, viticultural or horticultural employments and in stock or poultry raising. It became effective September 1, 1927. This law places upon the farmer the responsibility of either electing to accept the act by taking out a policy of compensation insurance or to reject the act in the manner set forth in the law.

Before a farmer can decide whether to accept the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act or reject it, he must know what his liabilities are in a general way under each situation. If a farmer rejects the act, he is then liable only under the general rule of negligence. He is subject to a damage suit by any of his employees and will have the burden of defending the litigation regardless of the merits of the case. Chapter 399, Laws of California, 1911, has taken away the defense of assumption of risk, fellow-servant doctrine, and has modified the doctrine of contributory negligence. This law was upheld in the case of *Robinet v. Hawk*, 73 Cal. Dec. 125.

A farmer should not overlook the tendency of modern juries to be exceedingly liberal. Judgments in excess of \$50,000 are sometimes given. The usual employer's liability insurance policy carries a limit of \$5000 for one man or \$10,000 for one accident. Such a policy is a poor protection to a farmer if a judgment is rendered for \$20,000 or \$30,000.

If the farmer elects to come under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act by taking out workmen's compensation insurance, he thereby limits his liability, and the insurance policy is complete protection for normal compensation.

The premium rate for insurance under workmen's compensation is identical with the rate under a limited employer's liability policy. A farmer would be foolish, indeed, to take out an employer's liability policy carrying a limit of \$10,000 where he may be sued and judgment recovered up to as much as \$100,000, when he can have complete coverage and complete protection for the same total cost. The premium rate per \$100 payroll for ordinary farm labor done on the premises is \$2.13. The rate is \$4.89 per \$100 for work involving the handling of machinery away from the premises of the employer. Where an employer maintains a fruit-picking crew and his payroll is in excess of \$2500 per annum, he may receive a rate of \$1.00 per \$100. The State Compensation Insurance Fund will write a policy of insurance for a farmer at a minimum charge of \$15, which covers a payroll up to and including \$704 per year.

The usual policy excludes a husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister or parent residing within the employer's household. If insurance coverage is desired for any of the above, this may be secured, and the premium is based on an annual wage of \$2700.

If a farmer neglects to take out a policy of insurance or to reject the act, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$500, or six months in jail, or both. (Sec. 29, Chap. 586, Laws of 1917.)

From the above it would seem advisable for a farmer to elect to come under the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act, and the only thing necessary for him to do is to take out a workmen's compensation policy with the State Compensation Insurance Fund or with a private company authorized to do business in the State of California. No other act whatever is necessary on his part, and it is not necessary to notify the Industrial Accident Commission.

Assuming the employer has elected to come

under the act, he should tender medical treatment at once following an injury and should notify the insurance carrier immediately. The insurance carrier will then take over the management of the case.

The farmer should write to the secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission for a copy of the act, which will be furnished free of charge. His attention is called to Sec. 52, requiring every employer to file a report with the Industrial Accident Commission of every injury resulting in loss of life or disability lasting longer than the day of injury. Blanks will be furnished upon request.

It is most important for a farmer to know when a given individual is an employee and when an independent contractor. There is no rule of thumb that can be given that will apply to all cases, but where it is shown that a man was doing work for the benefit of the farmer, there is a presumption that he was an employee and the burden of proof is on the farmer to establish that he was in fact an independent contractor. (Sec. 19, Chap. 586, Laws of 1917.) A man is not an independent contractor unless he has a contract for a given piece of work under conditions that will permit him to sue the farmer if the farmer attempts to terminate the work before it is completed, and will also permit the farmer to sue the independent contractor for breach of contract if he attempts to quit. There must be no control on the part of the farmer over the independent contractor as to the means of operation and his control must be confined to results only.

If the farmer wishes to reject the act, a copy of the notice of rejection and a copy of the proof of posting may be secured by writing to the secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission, State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco, California.

Emphasis is made of the fact that the farmer is advised to elect to come under the workmen's compensation laws by taking out a policy of compensation insurance.

MASTERING LABOR'S PROBLEMS.

By I. M. Ornburn, President Cigarmakers' International Union.

Let us study the present, vision the future, and resolve to apply the best possible remedies and do the things that experience, knowledge, judgment and reason indicate should be done to meet and cope with the changed conditions under which we are now working. The rapid evolutionary—yes, revolutionary—changes in industrial and commercial activities make some rules and regulations of our unions obsolete and as useless as is the old machinery displaced and relegated to the scrap heap by new and improved machinery.

Modern enterprise, with mass production and mass distribution, is centralized in the hands of men with mature judgment, keen minds, wide experience and unlimited resources. Labor to be wholly successful must match these forces with close formation and organized and federated methods. We should have a well-disciplined membership led by those best qualified morally and intellectually and by experience for leadership.

The battle of the future will be waged along intellectual lines by men of experience, courage, loyalty, character and unimpeachable integrity. We have the material within our ranks. It is our duty to draft and mobilize men of this caliber for service and to push to the front and keep them there so long as they show ability to get results and stand four-square to the principles of the trade-union movement.

If we are to hold the advantages already gained and add to the credit of the trade-union movement and its activities, we must of necessity adapt ourselves to the new and constantly changing conditions. To my mind these are among the outstanding issues demanding thoughtful consideration.

UNFITTED FOR FREE PEOPLE.

"Is it not better for a free people to make mistakes than to install a Mussolini?" asks Julius H. Barnes, well-known business man, writing in Nation's Business on "An Answer to Mussolini's Challenge."

Nation's Business is published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"I would be the last to say that strikes are to be desired," says Barnes, "but I can at least raise this question: Do you want to see a government department or departments armed with full power to settle industrial disputes or to make economic rulings? There are those who defend the Mussolini regime on the theory that the end justifies the means, but is it not better to blunder now and then so long as the blunder be made by free people, working freely together, than to escape that blunder by the edict of government?"

Barnes' views are opposite from those expressed in 1919 by men like Governor Allen of Kansas, and United States Senators Poindexter and Myers, who urged anti-strike laws and compulsory arbitration.

Barnes says America "can meet, point for point, in the realm of material achievement, this challenge of Mussolini by comparison not only with Italy under that regime, but as well with any other people in the world."

"With Mussolini government is itself the arbiter and director of private enterprise, even though he recognizes that the driving power of individual initiative must in some way be enlisted to conduct business enterprise outside entirely of the stifling atmosphere of state bureaucracy. He prescribes the rules of labor. He directs the practices of employers. He leaves little or nothing to individual judgment and he has no belief whatever in that faulty but aspiring human judgment which learns by its own failures and thus strengthens itself for new endeavor."

"More seriously yet, government with him is not, as with us, the orderly expressed will of a majority of its citizens. He derides the idea of a responsible government expressed through the individual vote of each citizen."

The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

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UNION WEATHERS "DRY" STORM.

By John Rader,

Secretary, International Brewery Workers of America.

On Labor Day organized labor reviews the struggles of the past and its accomplishments. Therefore it may be appropriate to briefly review the struggles of our international union, and what our membership has been confronted with in the past ten or fifteen years.

Not many international unions were as favorably situated as our organization was fifteen years ago. The industries over which we had jurisdiction, as granted us by the American Federation of Labor, were organized approximately 98 per cent. Agreements were in force with the firms of these industries which not only guaranteed wages equal to those paid in any other industry, but also contained provisions for a fair distribution of the work among our members during slack seasons, and many protective features insuring healthy, sanitary and fair working conditions. The prospects were very good for further improvements in that respect.

Unfortunately, about ten years ago there was noticeable a strong wave of fanaticism sweeping the country in the form of prohibition. Taking advantage of the situation during the war it was easy for certain fanatical organizations to enlist the support of the churches and big business interests to force, through the legislative branches of our government, laws which any sensible citizen today will agree have done irreparable injury to the common good and welfare of this country.

Many Evils Result.

Prohibition has taken away from the people of the United States a good, wholesome beverage (beer) and substituted in its stead inferior beverages and poisons in the form of "moonshine" and redistilled alcohol.

Not only that, it has brought with it hypocrisy, crime, a disregard for all laws, as our police records and jails will readily show, and has brought about conditions dangerous to the future welfare of our children.

There has been no benefit through the passage of these laws to the members of organized labor, for just as much money is spent today for beverages as before prohibition; furthermore, instead of obtaining wholesome drinks or stimulants they receive poisons. The records of our doctors and hospitals show a tremendous increase in ailments due to drinking of such substitutes.

The prohibitionists try to make us believe that there has been a very perceptible improvement generally, but let us face facts to see whether this is true.

Crime Crowds Jails.

Our jails and hospitals, due to prohibition, are overcrowded. The Federal courts are clogged with cases of law violations.

According to the amount of malt syrup manufactured, and allowing more than a reasonable percentage used for other purposes than the making of home brew, there have been thirty-five million barrels of home brew manufactured, nearly as much as ever was manufactured for consumption in the United States prior to prohibition.

During the Senate judiciary investigation in Washington, D. C., in 1926 it came to light, from authoritative sources, that 172,000 stills used in the manufacture of "moonshine" were confiscated by the Prohibition Department, and it was admitted that only one out of every ten in operation was confiscated. This would mean that nearly two million stills are operating in the country.

It is hard to determine how much denatured alcohol is being redistilled and sold as "Canadian" whiskys, gins or other brands.

Liquor Smuggling Flourishing.

Millions of dollars' worth of whisky and beer

is also smuggled into the country in addition thereto.

It is not exaggerating to say that more alcohol by weight is consumed per capita than ever before in the history of our country.

This condition not only affects the morale of the people of the United States but organized labor as well, for thousands of workers have previously been employed in the plants used for the manufacture of wholesome beer and its distribution through various methods and agencies.

The members of our international union have sacrificed during this period, and the international union has weathered the storm, although greatly reduced in membership. We are going along confident that common sense will prevail in the end, whereby a change of these deplorable conditions will be brought about.

Union Not Idle.

In the meantime our international union has not been idly waiting for a change of those conditions. On the contrary, in addition to putting forth our best efforts in maintaining and improving wages and conditions for the workers in the cereal beverage industry we have also centered our organizing efforts against industries over which our international union obtained jurisdiction from the American Federation of Labor within the past fifteen years, such as yeast, syrup, soft drinks, etc. In the yeast and malt syrup industries especially, where the workers were unorganized, we have today 98 per cent of those industries organized and obtained agreement with the employers by which such plants operate under strictly union conditions. The working hours of the employees were shortened from a 10 and 12-hour day to an 8-hour day and wages doubled.

Not only did the men in those industries benefit, but the other trades also, for all construction and remodeling work in and around such plants was thereafter done by union labor, and union-made products and machinery given preference.

Other Unions Helped.

Our efforts have been a great help to other trade unions as well as to the workers who were admitted to membership under the jurisdiction of our international union.

Our slogan has been "Don't give up the ship," with the result that we have saved it from sinking and put it in condition so that it can weather future storms that may be launched against it.

"That was an excellent paper your daughter read on The Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government."

"Yes, Helen is the pride of her class, and now that she has mastered the Influence of Science as Applied to Practical Government I hope she will be willing to find out something concerning the Influence of the Vacuum Cleaner as Applied to the Parlor Rug."—Boston Transcript.

MACHINERY PRESENTS ISSUE.

The ever-increasing improvement in machinery, together with the invention of new processes, will compel the country to consider the problem of workers who are made jobless by these new methods, said Secretary of Labor Davis in a Labor Day speech.

Usually, he said, the creation of new industries kept pace with the improvements in machinery, but recently the number of new inventions has been so great that considerable unemployment has resulted.

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of unemployment," said the cabinet member. "We Americans are justly proud of our marvelous mechanical and industrial progress. Every day sees the perfection of some new mechanical miracle that enables one man to do better and more quickly what many men used to do."

"In the last six years, in particular, our march ahead in the lavish use of power has been tremendous. No sooner is that power available than we put it to use. But the question remains: What is this machinery doing to us?

"While we should continue to think of our wonderful machines we must also think of our wonderful American workers. If we do not, we may have discontent on our hands. This amazing industrial organization we have built up in our country must not be allowed to get in its own way."

Mr. David said he was certain American ingenuity would see that the machines that create wealth did not also create poverty.

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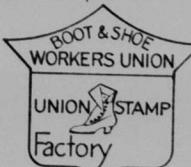
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, \$1.00 a year for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

The Labor Day parade in San Francisco, while not as great in point of numbers as in some previous years, was a splendid demonstration and a spectacle that should offer encouragement to those who have been inclined to doubt the staying powers of the organized workers. The literary exercises in the Civic Auditorium were also well attended and those gathered there on that occasion listened to a splendid address by Judge Deasy, in which was contained some good advice to the workers. The address was published in full in last week's issue of this paper and all members of organized labor should make it a point to read and digest it.

There can be no question about it. The country generally is not nearly so prosperous as certain politicians would like to have us believe. Reports from the Labor Commissioner's office in this State indicate that the unemployed here in July this year amounted to about four in every hundred more in that month this year than in the same month last year, and while we have no definite information as to the number of unemployed in San Francisco right now, every indication is that there are in the neighborhood of 25,000, and that as the season advances this army will be augmented by thousands more who are now temporarily employed in harvesting, fishing and other purely seasonal occupations. This surely does not present a healthy condition of affairs in spite of what the politicians say as to the general, nation-wide prosperity we are enjoying.

Yesterday John P. Frey, former editor of the Molders' Journal, took office as secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. As a consequence of this change the International Molders' Union loses as an official a man who has served it with fidelity and marked ability for more than a quarter of a century, and while serving his own organization he has not neglected the general labor movement, which owes him a debt of gratitude for the time and ability he has devoted to promoting its welfare. While the change causes a loss to the molders and leaves a vacancy that will be hard to fill the faithful officer steps into a broader field and the trade union movement will be the gainer thereby, so that the molders may cover their sorrow with the reflection that their loss will be compensated for by the gain of the metal trades generally.

The Education Budget

The organized wage workers of the United States have always been intensely interested in all questions of education and to them belongs very largely the credit for the establishment of the public school system of this great republic. Whenever matters having to do with education have been up for consideration of the people the organized labor movement has always played a most conspicuous part in their determination and always the influence of these workers has been thrown to the side of the development and expansion of educational facilities and opportunities for the youth of the land. It is not, therefore, surprising to find quite general rejoicing in trade union ranks in this city over the decision of the Supreme Court in issuing a writ of mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to include in the budget a tax of fourteen cents for school maintenance and development over and above the amount the Board allowed in the original budget on recommendation of its Finance Committee, which cut out nearly a million dollars from the budget of the Board of Education. That the budget allowed by the Supervisors would have greatly handicapped the educational authorities in their work seems to be the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the organized workers, and they are very definitely opposed to retarding the development of our educational system in the slightest degree.

With the political phases of the question involved the workers are not greatly concerned, though, of course, there is some feeling to the effect that a body such as the Board of Education, not directly elected by the people, should be given practically the power to levy taxes upon the people. Many believe this to be a departure from the fundamentals of democracy, but under the Constitution of the State it appears that the Legislature is clothed with the power to delegate such authority to such bodies, and our Legislature has exercised that authority, so that it is the law of the State, and the fact that members of the Board of Supervisors consider it undemocratic does not warrant them in violating the law or handicapping the children of the city, is the opinion quite generally expressed by members of unions when asked for an expression of their feelings with relation to the controversy. In rendering its decision the Supreme Court seems to have taken this phase of the situation into account and says:

"The recent constitutional and statutory provisions referred to were undoubtedly adopted on the theory that Boards of Education, being constantly in touch with school matters, are more conversant with the needs of the school departments and are in better position to judge of the required expenditures for school purposes. Whether placing the responsibility of determining the amount to be raised for school purposes directly on the shoulders of the Board of Education and not on the Boards of Supervisors be the wiser policy may present a subject of legitimate controversy, but with that policy the courts have nothing to do except to see that constitutional bounds are not transcended."

If the people, or any portion of them, are dissatisfied with the law which vests such authority in the Boards of Education of school districts, they have a remedy at hand and can bring about any desired changes at election time, but it surely cannot be said that it is proper for members of a Board of Supervisors to ignore any law on the statute books simply because they are out of harmony with it or believe it to be an undemocratic way of doing business, even if the law be one delegating the authority of levying taxes for specific purposes.

After receiving the decision of the Supreme Court the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco voted unanimously to levy an additional tax of fourteen cents for school purposes in this city and county. In the end this will mean an actual saving of money for the people of the city.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Central Y. M. C. A. in San Francisco gets out a little weekly paper that is always interesting, and in the last issue, in the "Listen" column, we came across this gem of logic, credited to D. M. Steele: "It is pleasanter to decide a dispute between two enemies than between friends. For of two friends, one is sure to become my enemy, but of two enemies I make one friend." Think of this when called upon to decide disputes, even though the disputants are almost invariably friends, as enemies very rarely come to us to act as judges. It is also true that those who have confidence in us do not often become real enemies, though they may become peeved over some things we do.

Judges are getting a lot of criticism. Crime and criminals are getting a lot of attention. All of this is deserved. But it is not all intelligent. Some is hard-boiled and reactionary. Some is blithering idiocy. Some is just innocent, maudlin moonshine. This, that and the other are hailed as cures. The cure is yet to come. Crooked judges let lots of crime get by, particularly crimes committed by and for big money. Few are seeking a way to get at the causes of crime. Meanwhile jails get fuller and lawmakers go on putting more laws on the books for more people to break. We are many years from anything like a solution of the bigger and better crime problem.

This is not an age wherein the victory goes to the man of muscle always. It more frequently is achieved by the power of the brain of the contestant. The useful man, therefore, is the thoughtful man in industry as well as in every other walk of life. It is also true that more gains are made in the labor movement by using the brain than the muscle. In other words, better results are accomplished through negotiation and conciliation than through strikes and lockouts, and this applies as well to the employer as to the employee. The day has almost completely passed when an employer could say to representatives of the workers that "there is nothing to discuss and nothing to arbitrate," and the captain of industry who assumes such a position must ultimately suffer as a consequence.

Orrin C. Lester, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, is alarmed at the number of "economic illiterates" in this country. "We are a great people to boast in aggregates," he said, "yet of the \$89,060,000,000 annual income of the American public we find that only \$1000 per family is the saving. The biggest economic problem is to have the average American family get enough together to provide for common needs when age and other causes halt steady income production." The banker assumes every producer has an income that will permit him to "get together" an amount necessary to protect him in old age. The Lester plan should interest 200,000 railroad laborers, who, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics tells us, received an average wage of \$17 a week in 1926. Lumber workers would also be interested. They received a national average of \$17.17 a week, and in some districts their rate was as low as \$10.48. In bituminous mining the national average for inside laborers was \$22.78 and \$23.58 for outside laborers. The bureau cites other industries wherein workers are not paid a living wage, while "prosperity" shriekers talk of "high" wages and bankers advise workers to save for the proverbial rainy day.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Gunner's Mate—Have you found the range?
The Landlubber—Yes, sir. The enemy's ship is about eight blocks east and then just around the corner.

"I want to reach people in all walks of life."
"That's a narrow audience, old man. Better include all makes of cars."

"Do you know how to approach a girl with a past?"

"How?"
"With a present."

The Sunday school teacher was trying to bring out the word "pray," and she asked:

"Now, children, what is the last thing you do before you get to bed at night?"

"Put the latch-key under the door-mat for mother," answered one of the small pupils.

They were enjoying a motor ride and had just entered a country road.

"May I kiss your hand?" he asked, a little confusedly. She removed her motor veil.

"No," she replied; "I have my gloves on."

He—You used to say there was something about me you liked.

She—So I did. But you've spent it all.

He was the typical city visitor, supercilious and inquisitive. He had wandered about the little country town, noisily and offensively amused at its rustic simplicity. In the course of his meanderings he came upon a native fishing in a nearby stream. The old fellow was seated over the edge of a rock, gazing intently at an apple which dangled from the hook of his line.

Our hero approached.

"I say, old fellow, what're you doing there?" he asked, obviously amused.

"Fishing," said the native lazily, without looking up.

"Well, what's the apple for?"

"Bait."

"Bait? Aren't you using a worm?"

"Yep."

"Well, where is it."

"In the apple."

"Your hair wants cutting badly, sir," said a barber, insinuatingly, to a customer.

"No, it doesn't," replied the man in the chair; "it wants cutting nicely. You cut it badly last time."

He was boring her to tears when in came her dog.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "have you taught him any more tricks since I was here last?"

"Yes," she said sweetly. "If you whisper, he will bring your hat."

He—Yes, my father has contributed very much to the raising of the working classes.

She—Is he a Socialist?

He—No, he makes alarm clocks.—*Buen Humor* (Madrid).

"De invention of de safety razor," said Uncle Eben, "stopped a little of de killin'; but dar ain' no sech thing as a safety hip-flask."—*Washington Star*.

Heck—Do you have any trouble with "shall" and "will"?

Peck—No; my wife says "You shall" and I say "I will."—*Boston Transcript*.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

When foreign relations are in the making, or unmaking, one of the main items entering into popular discussion concerns the amount of American money invested in other nations. Usually American wealth abroad is thought of as money invested by American citizens in private property. But there is another kind of "foreign investment." It is made up of American loans to foreign governments and to foreign enterprises. At present American loans to other nations make up the tidy total of \$13,000,000,000, which does not include war debts or political loans, of which there is another sizable total. Foreign borrowings ran up to about \$2,000,000,000 in 1926, and they continue.

* * *

Strange to say, Canada heads the list, with Cuba running second. Europe, as a continent, ranks third. That Canada and Cuba should rank ahead of Europe will be a surprise to many persons, but it is well to remember that American money invested in Cuba is not subject to United States income tax. All of South America, bulked together, comes after Europe, with Mexico trailing after South America. China, Japan and the Philippines, lumped together, come next in order, with Central America a weak tail end of the line, except for a group of miscellaneous nations too small in point of loan importance to be worth listing separately.

* * *

Porto Rico naturally does not figure in the foreign loan tables because it is American territory. The effect of American investments, however, is much the same as far as the masses of the people are concerned. American loans in foreign countries fall in two main classes. First, there is the money loaned direct to governments—national, state or provincial and municipal. Second, there is the money loaned to industrial, agricultural or commercial enterprises, secured by bonds or other form of coverage. The effect of American loans in foreign countries is tremendous and most Americans have little idea of its magnitude. The political effect in such countries as Canada and most European nations is small, but the effect in Central and South American nations is great. Generally the American investors, through banking institutions, seek to govern the political life of the country.

* * *

It has been a frequent practice for American financiers to demand administration of foreign customs so that payment of either interest or principal, as the case may be, might constitute a first lien on the income of the government. That applies in the case of money loaned to governments. Efforts to influence and even to change governments to "protect" investments in private property constitute an old and none too pleasant story. So American investors have interfered in the conduct of a great many governments and have overturned many. Contemplating the enormous totals of American foreign investments, it is well to bear these collateral and, so it would seem, customary, effects in mind. The fact that it is unlawful for private American citizens to conduct negotiations with foreign governments seems to escape notice most of the time.

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS
By Betty Barclay

PHILADELPHIA COLD SLAW.

Put two pounds of firm, crisp cabbage through the slicer. Add a dressing made from:

2 eggs beaten light
1 cup cider vinegar
1 cup water
6 scant teaspoons sugar
salt to season
butter size of walnut

Cook slowly for few minutes until thoroughly mixed. Stir tablespoonful flour thinned in water into mixture and cook for five minutes over slow fire. Cool, thin with cream, then pour over sliced cabbage and mix thoroughly. Finely-chopped cabbage may be used instead of sliced.

PINEAPPLE APPETIZER.

As the base of each appetizer use a slice of canned pineapple. Cover with a slice of orange and next a layer of sliced bananas. Sprinkle with minced mint cherries and serve with lemon juice and sugar.

PARADISE PUDDING.

Take one-quarter pound blanched almonds, one dozen marshmallows, one dozen maraschino cherries, one-half dozen macaroons. Cut these fine and stand aside in a cool place. Dissolve a package of lemon-flavored gelatin in a pint of boiling water, and when cold set the dish in cold (or ice) water and whip to consistency of whipped cream. Then fold in one cup of whipped cream, the cut fruit, nutmeats, etc., and one-quarter cup of sugar. Turn into an oblong cake tin and set in a cold place to harden. Serve in slices. Dip the knife in hot water before slicing.

ICE-BOX CAKE.

½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
3 eggs
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup orange juice
grated rind ½ orange
24 ladyfingers
1 cup cream

Mix sugar and flour and add to beaten egg yolks; add milk and butter and cook over hot water until thick and smooth; add orange juice and rind. Remove from fire, cool slightly and add stiffly-beaten whites of eggs. Line bottom and sides with ladyfingers, the flat side toward the pan and close together. Cover ladyfingers with a layer of filling; place ladyfingers on top of this, another layer of filling and a top layer of ladyfingers. Place in ice-box for 12 hours to harden. When ready to serve, remove to platter and cover with whipped cream.

CREAM PUDDING SAUCE.

1 egg
¾ cup powdered sugar
1 cup cream
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Beat egg until light; beat in powdered sugar. Add cream whipped until stiff and fruit juices. Serve ice cold.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL.

Put peel from 8 oranges in cold water; heat to boiling point and cook gently until very tender. Drain; put in cold water, and when cold remove membrane and soft part. Boil 1 cup sugar and ½ cup water until syrup spins a thread; put in peel and cook gently until syrup is evaporated and peel looks clear. Drain on wire cake cooler and leave in open air until thoroughly dried.

TWO TEN-MINUTE SALADS.

Cabbage Fruit.

Peel oranges, removing all white skin. Cut into one-fourth inch slices and then into segments. Cover salad plates with fine-shredded cabbage. Sprinkle with orange segments. Serve with French dressing.

Cheese Ball Salad.

Peel oranges and divide into segments, rejecting all white inner skin. Arrange on salad plates covered with lettuce. Garnish with balls of cream cheese rolled in grated orange rind.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE.

(Requiring 1 Egg Only.)

½ cupful butter or substitute
1 cupful sugar
1 egg, beaten light
1 cupful raisins
1 cupful currants or nuts
1 ¼ cupfuls prepared cake flour
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful soda
1 teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful cloves
1 cupful hot apple sauce

Cream the shortening, beat in the sugar gradually, then add the well-beaten egg, and the fruit, chopped and floured. Add the flour, sifted with the soda, salt and spices, and next the apple cause, which should be strained and in the form of a comparatively thick puree. Bake in a tube pan lined with greased paper, in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about one hour.

FRUITY CREAM CUSTARD.

4 oranges
2 eggs
¼ cup sugar
2 teaspoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon vanilla
5 tablespoons sugar

Beat egg yolks, add ¼ cup sugar, flour and salt and mix thoroughly. Add milk and cook in double boiler until thick enough to coat spoon.

Cool, add vanilla and turn into serving dish containing peeled and sliced oranges. Beat egg whites with 5 tablespoons sugar. Heap on top of custard and serve.

NEW PICNIC SANDWICH.

Try to get away from ordinary picnic foods. Take a few of the old standbys, of course, but always have something novel.

Vary the cheese and ham sandwich with something lighter. Leave the hard-boiled eggs at home and take some fresh eggs to fry over your camp fire embers. Here is a tasty sandwich for the next picnic:

Spread thin piece of bread with cold baked beans. Spread another slice with finely minced, stuffed olives. Make a sandwich out of the two. Graham, rye, or even white bread will do.

SOUR MILK CAKE.

1 cup sugar
1 egg
1 large lump butter
1 large lump lard
Mix well together, then add
½ cup baking molasses
1 teaspoon baking soda dissolved in
½ cup of sour milk
1 full cup sour milk
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cloves
½ cup floured seedless raisins
2 cups sifted flour

Mix all together and bake in a medium oven about twenty-five minutes.

DO NOT REPRESENT LABOR.

The New York Times prints a Moscow wireless telegram on the reception Trotsky accorded "an unofficial delegation of the American Federation of Labor."

This refers to a group of persons outside the labor movement who are now in Russia, and who have endeavored to connect the American Federation of Labor with their probe. President Green of the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly cited this fact.

The Times' policy is the usual system of those who would prepare the groundwork for any reference to the Soviets that the visiting group may hope will result in recognition by this country.

To say that the visitors are "an unofficial delegation of the American Federation of Labor" gives them a standing that they do not possess.

Abe Martin says: "What's become o' th' old-time mother that used t' say: 'Well, I reckon it's about time we wuz puttin' long dresses on Emmy!'"

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LONDON LETTER.

By W. A. Appleton,

Secretary, General Federation of Trade Unions.
(Written for International Labor News Service.)

Those members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor who were responsible for that Federation's attitude toward the international labor movement, will be inclined to hug themselves when they read the accounts of the annual meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions which was recently held in Paris. Much of the time of that conference was spent in recrimination. Those delegates who represented the British Trades Union Congress were impassioned and persistent in their attempts to persuade the gathering to admit the Soviet representatives on the latter's own terms. The other European delegates turned down the proposals and actually voted against the British nomination of Mr. A. A. Purcell for the presidency of the organization. The attempt to force upon the international trade union movement an intimate and active association with the representatives of the Soviets failed utterly; but the attempt to secure such an association distracted energies and wasted time that might much more wisely have been expended in promoting the industrial welfare of members already affiliated.

The action of the delegates of the Trades Union Congress in pushing the Soviet claims was very like that of the philanthropic individual who, wasting his money on his associates, has little left for his family. The state of the British trade union movement demands the shrewdest thought and the most capable effort. Any person in the trade union movement, devoting himself to the task of enunciating and promoting policies adapted to the present British situation will find his time fully occupied. There will be no need for him to seek either work or interest outside his own movement and his own country; an abundance of both lies on his very doorstep.

The prescience which marked the policy of the late Samuel Gompers in this connection becomes more obvious as the consequences of the contrary policy develop. Possessing, as he did, the very highest ideals, he was always determined to base these ideals upon practicability. Those whom he represented have reason to be thankful for the foresight which kept them free from undignified squabbling such as that which has recently occurred at the conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions in Paris, and left them time and strength for the furtherance of the great industrial interests which American workers have placed in their charge. America has had a period of almost unexampled prosperity, but not even her super-optimists will argue that prosperity continues apart from understanding and intelligent effort. Evidence of the existence of these qualities was, and is, apparent in what American trade union leaders say and write. Concentrating as they do upon the affairs of their own people, they are likely to pass through any slack time with the minimum of loss, either in members or money.

Dudley—What makes you think your wife got your money?

Jenkins—Well, I'm not sure about it, but I reached in my pants pocket this morning and instead of finding my bank roll I found a thimble.

The cultured young lady from Boston had mentioned so often that she spoke half a dozen different languages that the company was getting decidedly bored, as no one present was able to prove her powers as a linguist. Finally she turned to a tall, lank gentleman and asked:

"And how many languages do you speak, Mr. Blank?"

"Three, ma'am," drawled the Southerner; "poor English, fair Virginian and perfect nigger."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the first great railroad strike in the United States?

A.—In July, 1877. The strike involved several lines and centered in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q.—Who is the author of "The Labor Injunction"?

A.—John P. Frey, editor of the Molders' Journal and newly elected secretary of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Q.—Are there any states which have no child labor laws?

A.—Every state in the Union regulates by law the employment of children, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Q.—Who is E. J. Volz?

A.—He is first vice-president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Q.—Was the International Typographical Union the first national union to admit women on equal terms with men?

A.—Yes. The I. T. U. admitted women in 1869 and the next year Augusta Lewis was a delegate to its convention.

Q.—What is a "blanket injunction"?

A.—An injunction directed not merely against specified persons, parties to a dispute, but against unnamed persons, and even against all persons in general. In the famous Debs case, for example, growing out of the great Pullman railroad strike of 1894, the injunction issued was by its terms made binding upon "all other persons whatsoever who are not named herein from and after the time when they shall severally have knowledge of such order."

Q.—Who said: "There can be no greater menace to the progress and civilization of our time than the sacrifice of young and innocent children upon the altar of mammon"?

A.—Samuel Gompers, in addressing the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1923.

Q.—What do British workers mean by "black money"?

A.—In some British trades involving special unpleasantness or injury to clothing, this is an extra payment, usually stipulated in the working rules, made because of the nature of the work.

Freedom is alone the unoriginated birthright of man; it belongs to him by force of his humanity and is in dependence on the will and coaction of every other, in so far as this consists, with every other person's freedom.—Kant.

ONE RAILROAD CANARD RETOLD.

Clarence Hamlin, owner of the Colorado Springs Gazette, will be more careful the next time he publishes the old canard that the railroads were reduced to poverty under government control during the World War.

Huston Thompson, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who was active in Washington during the war, answers the chief defender of the beet sugar interests in the State of Colorado.

Mr. Thompson shows that the roads were in a rundown condition when they were taken over.

"There has been no greater amount of false

propaganda put out on any one subject than on what happened to the railroads under government control," said Mr. Thompson. He quoted a report made by prominent railroad officials, who said, before government control, that the roads needed 3902 locomotives and 192,857 freight cars "in order to be a well equipped machine."

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The monthly meeting of No. 21 will take place Sunday, September 18, and it is hoped that the attendance will be as large or larger than at the August meeting.

Word was received this week of the death of Charles Scheere at the Union Printers Home on Tuesday, September 6. Mr. Scheere's death was the result of a bleeding heart. The deceased was well known to Coast printers and entered the Home several months ago in the hope that a change of climate and rest would be of benefit. Details as to interment have not been received.

Word was also received from R. M. Dollar, who entered the Home last month. Mr. Dollar writes in a very optimistic vein, and says that after numerous examinations he was told that he had no T. B. "bugs" and that his trouble was of a bronchial nature. It is expected that his stay will be short, a few weeks at the most.

Desmond Bonnington of the Kennedy ten-Bosch chapel is an entrant in the Chronicle's Golden Gate swim on Sunday and is one of the favorites to win the event. Mr. Bonnington, it is understood, recently swam the Gate in a time which was close to the record.

D. A. Paddock of the Chronicle chapel is on an extended visit to his home in the East.

Robert M. Fischer, Jr., of Eugene, Oregon, delegate to the recent I. T. U. convention, visited in San Francisco this week en route home. Mr. Fischer's father, who was also a delegate from Portland Union, has moved to Indianapolis to take charge of the Label Bureau, a position to which he was appointed by President Charles P. Howard.

A new "pan" club, known as the Printing Employees' Association, 828 Mission street, will have its grand opening on Saturday, September 17. All members of the allied crafts are invited. Membership in the new club is open to any member of the allied printing trades, and it is understood that modern and elaborate club rooms have been fitted up, and this, with its central location, should make the club a very popular one.

On October 9 the Southern California Progressive Conference will give a banquet in honor of President Charles P. Howard, who will be in Los Angeles in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. All members of the Typographical Union and their families are cordially invited to this banquet.

The secretary received a card from Fred Bebergall of the Oakland Tribune, dated New York, September 7, on which the information was given that Mr. Bebergall left on the 8th "for Paris and Europe—and a good time." Mr. Bebergall is a delegate to the convention of the American Legion in Paris this month.

An announcement was received at the headquarters of the union this week which it is believed will be of interest to many of our members and their families and friends. There is being conducted in the technical department of Humboldt Evening High School, 18th and Dolores streets, trade extension courses in mechanical drawing, plan reading, estimating, mechanical and architectural drafting, specialized design for various trades and specialties, applied mathematics and applied science. Instruction is specialized for apprentices and journeymen, and the instructors are all practical workers at their various trades who are devoting their evenings to the instruction of these various classes. There are also lectures by experts in the various branches of engineering. Professor Titlow, son of J. O. Titlow, a member of the Examiner chapel, is one of the instructors and lecturers of the technical department of Humboldt High.

John R. Long, who has been in the French Hos-

pital for several months, is greatly improved and is now able to move about. It is expected that he will be able to return to his home within the next week or so.

Instructions have been received from International headquarters that a referendum will be held on October 26 upon six constitutional amendments ordered submitted by the recent convention. The propositions are as follows:

Proposition No. 1—To dissolve trade district unions, prevent future organization or functioning of trade district unions, and affiliate all subordinate unions directly to the International Union.

Proposition No. 2—To change the date of the convention from August to September.

Proposition No. 3—To establish the term of representatives.

Proposition No. 4—To provide for filling of vacancies in electing officers other than the executive council.

Proposition No. 5—Provides the rate of dues for all classes of members, and requires all to pay pension and mortuary assessments.

Proposition No. 6—Specifies how amendments to constitution may be initiated and submitted to referendum.

Five changes in the by-laws were made by the convention as follows:

Giving of executive officers right to uncensored space in Typographical Journal.

Establishing educational bureau and label bureau under direction of president.

Defining constitutional duties of vice-presidents as under direction of the president.

Change of International election laws.

The following changes were also made in the general laws by the Indianapolis convention:

Applicants with clear card from foreign union, if previously member of International Typographical Union, shall not be required to pay second registration fee.

Qualifications to mortuary clarified.

Provision in general laws permitting local unions to allow 90 days' pursuit of other vocations without loss of priority.

Provides reinstatement of holders of honorable withdrawal cards within 16 months.

Providing for standard competency tests on request.

Giving subordinate unions power to adopt five-day law.

Law as to reinstatement of discharged members is changed. This change reverses the action of Kalamazoo convention and provides that a discharged member appealing and sustained by local union must be reinstated.

Section regarding priority is taken from under heading of foreman and placed under head of priority. No change in section.

Law regarding filling of situations and giving of extra work is clarified.

Section relating to apprentice scales is changed.

It is also the sense of the convention that no less than one day's pay in newspapers be permitted.

By resolution, the convention also provided that should the constitutional amendment relating to the dissolution of trade district unions be favorably voted upon by the members, that the International officers were empowered to change or delete sections of the law to conform to the constitutional amendment.

Notes From News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

A reception and dinner, the first social event since their recent marriage, brought a few fellow workers and their wives to the Eight avenue apartment of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Dunning on Saturday evening. The function introduced the bride to Mr. Dunning's friends in a most advantageous light, that of hostess, her hospitality being charmingly cordial and sincere.

It's vacation time for Red Balthasar. The magenta-haired apprentice felt he could afford to indulge himself to a fortnight's surcease from labor, and once this notion lodged in his cranial cavity it filled the "cavity" to the exclusion of all else. So, as said before, it's vacation time for Red.

"Pan" addicts at the printers' club, according to reports, play a Scotch game—close. This accounts for Frank Burwell cutting short his vacation—he couldn't make wages playing around with the boys.

One of Pop Piersol's vacations—is it the fourth or fifth this summer?—ended the other day when he turned his sub adrift and began pounding out agate on No. 7.

Monday night's meeting of the News Mutual Benefit Society resulted in the re-election of Presi-

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Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
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WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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dent Stocker and Secretary Joe Varni, the irrepressible pressman, also a \$1 fine for absent members.

The panic must be over; if not, at least ameliorated, for Bill Davy was given back his situation as night makeup last week, and this week Elmer McGraw fell heir to a steady job, also as makeup.

Harry Bird, night chairman, should make an appointment with an oculist. For some unexplained reason he sees himself as a vocalist. But not Mrs. Bird; she says he doesn't eat enough spaghetti to be a Caruso.

Rockefeller started in a small way and Eddie Porter figures to commence on a shoe-string, too. The future jitney king, beginning with one machine, expects subsequently to own a fleet of taxis. That is, if his auto will run long enough to give him a start.

KNOW YOUR ONIONS.

Chapter II.

An aftermath of the 44-hour strike is the reconstruction campaign which now engages the attention of the I. T. U.—the winning back of markets caused to be abandoned by demands made in 1921.

When former employers agree to again operate union composing rooms they will demand present employees be given membership in the union and retained on the job. The other way is to secretly obligate the strike-breakers and at the proper time compel employers to unionize.

When the campaign has been brought to a successful conclusion some three thousand new members will be added to the union roll, the same volume of work will be controlled as before the strike, the personnel of the regained shops will differ little from that since 1921, employees will be merely union instead of non-union.

Only by insuring such non-union printers a market for their labor are they induced to join the union—like union printers, they have not yet learned how to live without work.

We see how it is possible to get control of work now performed by non-unionists—bring their jobs and themselves into union control—but before they were ripe for the harvest we abandoned the positions they now are manning—surely it would have been more in keeping with common sense to have shared the work with them and permitted their affiliation in more honorable fashion. At any rate, it cannot be denied that such was the result, whether it was so intended is still another story. Facts are facts!

"For our own protection we are interested in bringing into the union every competent printer upon the North American continent," says our international president in his report to the jubilee convention.

But men join the union to more advantageously market the only thing they have to sell—their labor. And if one may not sell his labor after joining the union until other members have supplied the normal market demand, he is no more likely to exercise himself over unionism than he would become all het up over the cannibalistic proclivities of South Sea Islanders when it was a prohibitive odds-on bet he would never visit there.

After these struck shops again become union, we have provided for few of our unemployed; the employed may have a wider range of markets—more shops where union labor is marketed—but they will be privileged to sell no more of their labor than they now are selling. However, if we could get control of more or all the markets, by limiting the amount each individual might sell, so all could sell enough to live, soon the demand for such labor would cause the price to rise. It has been tried out successfully by steel, sugar and leather magnates, but they have kept the visible supply pretty close to the normal demand.

The reason we recovered from the 44-hour fiasco was because some 30,000 commercial printers held from the market four hours each per week of their

labor, notwithstanding that market for 36,000 days per week was abandoned. It was made possible to take care of strikers by assessment, but the strikers would have been as well taken care of had they performed the work and the fellows who paid the assessment taken the leisure.

Whether it is more desirable to share earnings or the privilege of earning may appeal differently to different individuals, but the time is not far distant when union printers will be called upon to make decision—then it will be well if you "know your onions."

(Next week: Origin of Union Laws.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: Immigration—An official report states that 70,183 immigrants entered Argentina during the first six months of 1927, in comparison with 50,639 during the first six months of 1926. It is also stated that the Austrian Minister is reported to have said that one of his future activities will consist in encouraging Austrian immigration to Argentina.

Canada: Harvesters—Inquiries which have been directed to the offices of the Canadian National Railways indicate that the 25,000 harvesters requested by the Western provinces this year will be supplied without difficulty.

Immigration—Immigration into Canada through the Province of Quebec continues at a high rate, with no apparent indication of reduction. A considerable percentage of the influx quickly drifts to less settled districts in the West, where railway and provincial government aids to settlers are available.

Ecuador: Canning Factory Concession—The Provisional Government has granted a concession to the Colonia de Santa Rosa, a company incorporated at Nousberg, Norway, for fishing, hunting and operating a canning factory at Puerto Ayora. The company is to be given 100 hectares (247 acres) of land and is to have the exclusive privilege of operating a factory for five years.

Labor Congress—The National Directorate of the Ecuadorian Confederation of Labor has called for a labor congress, consisting of two delegates from each provincial branch of the Confederation, to meet at Quito on October 9 of this year. The purpose of this congress will be to consider matters relating to the constitution and management of the Confederation and also to study and make recommendations regarding laws which have been adopted and others which are under consideration by the government relating to the working classes.

Germany: Emigration—It is estimated that in round numbers 65,000 persons emigrated from the German Empire abroad during the calendar year 1926, representing, it is stated by the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung, a great loss of power, inasmuch as this total represents in great part an outpouring of skilled workmen and specialists.

Netherlands: Emigrant Training Farm—It has been reported that the Minister of Commerce and Industry has appointed a commission for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a training farm in Holland for prospective emigrants. The director of the Netherlands Emigration League, several of the state agricultural experts of different Dutch districts and the director of the State Labor and Employment Bureau will be among the persons composing the commission.

Sunday School Teacher (giving moral lesson to class)—And what qualities should you ask God to give you as you grow up? Truth, honesty, and what else?

Wise Child—Sales resistance.—Life.

Tramp—Kin I cut your grass for a meal, mum? Lady of the House—Yes, my poor man. But you needn't bother cutting it; you may eat it right off the ground.—Western Christian Advocate.

CONDUCTOR IS SAFETY EXPONENT.

Lacy L. Galbraith, passenger train conductor on the Santa Fe, has seen enough of railroad life to be familiar with the subject of safety; in fact, he literally has grown up in the school that holds as one of its cardinal principles—"Stop, Look and Listen."

Finding that many thousands daily driving automobiles over railroad crossings endanger their lives, and many are killed and maimed because of carelessness on the part of the motorist, he decided to assist in the work of education as a medium to reach those seemingly unconcerned.

So Conductor Galbraith attended the night classes of the University at Berkeley, when off duty, and took up the subject of public speaking. He analyzed the safety proposition and now he is called upon throughout California to deliver talks before Rotary, Kiwanis and other clubs and organizations.

All trainmen, he says, have to undergo frequent examination as to their physical fitness and ability to perform the duties of operating a railway train. The driver of any motor vehicle, forming the maze of traffic and carelessly dashing in front of trains, should be compelled to submit to a stricter examination in his estimation.

No railroad would think of turning over a locomotive to an inexperienced engineer who would not carefully follow the safety rules and keep his train under control. Likewise, he says no one should be permitted to run an automobile who does not show a knowledge of the rules of safety for their own protection and the public as well.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY INCREASE.

Industrial accidents are increasing because employers consider their responsibility has been met when they carry compensation insurance. This is one of the findings of the Committee on Safety and Production of the American Engineering Council, following a study of the relationship between industrial safety and production. Data was secured in 1925 from more than 14,000 companies, employing 2,500,000 workers or approximately one-fourth of the country's industrial employees. The engineers state that "many industrial executives have not given to accident prevention that degree of attention and direction that its economic and humanitarian significance warrants." The rate of accident severity per man hour was 2.5 per cent higher in 1925 than in 1922 and minor accidents account for a larger amount of productive time and value lost than is generally recognized.



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LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, August 3, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From the Labor Council Hall Association in regard to increasing the pay of the Janitors; moved and carried that we indorse the raise of the Janitors. From the Emerson Manufacturing Co. in regard to flags for Labor Day; read, noted and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades Council; read and filed.

Credentials—From Molders No. 164 for Thomas Guglianese and Ventura Pacheco; moved and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepet rendered his report for the last two weeks: Held a show at the Auto Mechanics; visited stores in the different parts of the city in regard to labeled goods; auto stickers will be ready in a few days. Moved and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Business is fair. Janitors—Business is fair. Carpet Mechanics—Business is good. Steam Fitters—Business is fair; will hold their picnic Saturday, August 6, at East Shore Park. Pressmen—Business is fair. Auxiliary—Initiated two members; going around to the stores, looking for union-made goods; picnic was a success. Carpenters No. 34—Business is fair. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; Mutual Stores were placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

The League presented Brother Burton with a token of appreciation for his untiring services for the League.

Mrs. Eckert will hold a bunko party at her

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Fostor's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

home, 1129 Naples street, Saturday evening, August 20, 1927.

Dues, \$77.80; dance, \$15.00; total, \$92.80. Disbursements, \$131.45.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:10 p.m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, August 17, 1927.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, August 17, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications from Eagleson's in regard to uniforms for Labor Day.

Minutes of Building Trades Council; read, noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met on Tuesday evening, August 10, 1927, to make arrangements for the Labor Day parade. Moved and carried that the report of the committee be received and concurred in.

Label Agent W. G. Desepet rendered his report for the last two weeks: Visited Johnson's and Peterson's in regard to labeled goods; visited stores in different parts of the city in regard to labeled goods; looked after the hats for Labor Day; visited the Musicians in regard to the per capita tax; placed an order for 50 badges for Labor Day; have stickers ready for the machines. Moved and carried that the report of the label agent be received and concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Elevator Constructors—Business is fair. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; color changes every month. Carpenters No. 34—Business is fair. Bill Posters—Business is fair. Glove Workers—Business is fair; look for the label on gloves. Cracker Bakers—Business is fair; National Biscuit is fair. Stereotypers—Business is fair. Janitors—Business is fair. Waiters—Business is fair; look for the house card.

New Business—Moved and carried that the League have about 2000 cards printed for the label drive which starts August 22 to September 10.

Matter of the bulletin board on Mission street be referred to the Agitation Committee and report back at the next meeting.

Auxiliary reported that they will parade with the League on Labor Day; visited stores looking for union-made goods; bunko game will be held on Saturday evening, August 20, at Mrs. Eckert's home, 1129 Naples street.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Secretary Manning of the Label Trades Department in regard to sending a delegate to the convention of the Label Department.

Agitation Committee will meet Wednesday evening, August 31, to complete plans for Labor Day.

Dues, \$186.17; dance, \$5.00; total, \$191.17. Disbursements, \$60.80.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:20, to meet again on Wednesday evening, September 7, 1927.

Fraternally yours,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

MOVIE MEN WIN!

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Motion Picture Operators' Union of Chicago won its point after a strike and lockout lasting six days and which tied up 350 moving picture and vaudeville houses, threw 25,000 persons out of work and cost the owners a loss of a quarter of

a million dollars a day in receipts while the dispute lasted.

Two operators of the Belmont Theatre were discharged in violation of a signed contract. The union called a strike against the house to force reinstatement of the two men. All the members of the Exhibitors' Association immediately declared a lockout.

Independent owners also were compelled to close their houses because the film exchanges, upon orders of their organization, refused to furnish films to the independents. The union instructed its lawyers to bring action in the courts to force the exchanges to furnish films to the independents, but settlement of the dispute stalled this action. The two discharged men were reinstated and all of the union members will receive pay for the time they were locked out.

PINCH-PENNY ECONOMY.

Another triumph in national economy has been recorded.

Uncle Sam saved \$2.32 by the comptroller general's office disallowing that amount for cab fare to a clerk in the office of the ambassador to Chile.

The clerk worked until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning on several occasions. He lives in the suburbs of the capital of Chile and hired a cab to go home and charged it to the government. The ambassador O. K.'d the bill on the ground that his clerk "had to pass through a district where I can honestly say he was in peril of his life, or at least of being waylaid and robbed."

The bill was rejected when it reached Washington. The comptroller's office held, "In so far as the legality of such expenditures is concerned, it is not material that they were incurred by overtime service."

The clerk is shocked at Uncle Sam's lack of appreciation for faithful service, and the ambassador may employ an extra clerk, which will cost him much more than the small amount involved.

But the principle of national economy has been sustained.

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INVADES LIBERTY OF WORKER.

(Company unions, stock ownership, pensions are well-known substitutes for trade unionism, but insurance of workers by groups is even more seductive. This is one of a series showing what's happening.)

(By International Labor News Service.)

When John Mastic or Joe Palouka leaves his little home at 7 o'clock in the morning to be down to the plant and at his machine by 8 o'clock, he can leave all responsibility behind. If he is killed, or if he is injured, or if he gets tonsilitis the boss will look out for it. At least that is what one would lead to believe in examining what certain large corporations are doing to supervise the welfare of their employees.

There is a certain automobile plant recently inspected by Federal agents that strengthens its "company union" by a copper-riveted insurance policy. Only "company union" men are eligible. When a man gets a job and he enrolls in the "company union" he also signs for the insurance policy. He agrees to pay his share, two-thirds of the premium. If he should get killed on the job the next day, his family collects \$1250; after six months' service \$1500; after a year \$1600, increasing \$100 every year until after twenty years, if he should live so long and not be fired, the maximum of \$3500 is reached.

This management finds group insurance pays, keeping workers in the plant even though they have to die to win. The plant employs 8000 men.

* * *

A much more elaborate scheme is that of another large corporation which compels enrollment in its mutual benefit association and signing up by every employee for the policy.

This employer provides the services of physicians and surgeons at all times. Tonsils are removed, teeth extracted, eyes examined and treated by specialists. If a man gets sick or has an accident not covered by compensation, he gets 65 per cent of his pay envelope, amounting to a minimum of \$6.83 to \$18.20 per week. The company pays one-half the cost of the insurance and the worker from 13 to 25 cents a week.

The company's doctor will visit him and even minister to his relatives, providing the relationship has been O.K.'d by the company's office. As the result of this regimentation of the worker's affairs the company found a 17 per cent reduction in the number of claims the second year after the first year the plan went into effect. Whether the employees were cured of making claims or whether they simply refused to enter any after some experience with the medical inspection is open to conjecture. Anyway, the company saved money and reduced the loss in time over 30 per cent.

* * *

Big department stores usually insure all their employees. One of the results is that a nurse goes out on every case of sickness and reports back to the store. One store employing nearly 1000 workers put into effect a blanket policy covering death, accident and sickness. Death brings \$1000 insurance, disability \$10 a week for thirteen consecutive weeks after the third day of sickness. The cost is only 30 cents a week for women and 35 cents for men.

The details vary depending upon the extent of the financial support the employer wishes to give to the plan. But they all invade the liberty of the worker and give to the employer the decision over such vital matters as recompense for the hazards of life and death for working people.

(What group insurance has contributed to workers' security will be told in a subsequent article.)

The law, in its majestic equality, forbids the rich man as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the street, and steal bread.—Anatole France.

BUSINESS DISCARDS OLD THEORY.

Federal legislation to control the production of privately owned oil is another change on the industrial field that is being silently installed.

A few years ago a national political campaign was waged for "less government in business." A return to the era of private initiative and individual effort was urged. This policy seems to have been forgotten.

Increased oil output endangers prices and has wiped out millions of profits. To check wildcatting, oil operators in Oklahoma, led by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the country's largest oil-producing unit, appointed an oil czar to check production in that territory. He was given large powers and as assisted by what business men frankly term a "shut-down committee." The plan has been only partly successful, but the principle has been established without objection by the press, the public or politicians.

It is now proposed to have a Federal law restrict the output of oil. That the national administration favors the plan was indicated by Secretary of the Interior Work in an address before the American Bar Association convention at Buffalo.

As oil wells are under the jurisdiction of the various states, this commodity cannot be controlled under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution until it is placed in tank cars and actually enters interstate commerce. To overcome this legal obstacle it is proposed that new legislation be based on national defense and the need to conserve oil for the navy, for the airplane fleet, the motorized army and for industrial establishments in times of war.

If the production of oil can be regulated in the various states by the Federal Government under the plea of national defense, why, it is asked, cannot this principle be applied to coal, iron ore, lumber, copper and other essentials for a successful war?

The changed attitude of oil owners and the administration is an interesting study by those who note new viewpoints of capitalists who only recently called for "less government in business."

ONCE THERE WERE CITIES.

By Gordon Lawrence.

(In the New York Times.)

Where mighty towns once raised their carven towers

Now mightier forests flourish in the sun.
Grim palaces are hidden by bold flowers

And all the pride of harsh kings is undone.

The stark inscriptions of old battles won
Fade every year a little. And dark walls
Hear never a human voice within vast halls

Where once so many hearts ached now beat
none.

None but black owls flit where pale ladies walked,
None but dim bats where kisses once were warm.

Thin monkeys chatter where fat war lords talked
And where bright armies drilled the fierce ants
swarm.

Tired leaves fall softly where lean rebels bled
And stout weeds triumph where a king lies dead.

Sutter 6654

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Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Edward E. Taylor of the piledrivers, George G. Philbon of the bricklayers.

Because of the fact that last Friday was Admission Day, there was no meeting of the Labor Council, and for that reason no minutes of the usual meeting will be found in this issue of the official paper, though those of the Trade Union Promotional League will be found in the accustomed place.

The Carmen's Union reports that Patrick Kennedy, oldest member of the organization, is again at work after a severe illness and that he is once more a most jovial and congenial working companion of his fellow members.

An agreement reached between the Stage Hands' Union, Local No. 16, and the theatre owners has resulted in a graduating wage increase for the workers, an eight-hour day and other minor changes in the existing conditions, according to Secretary William Rusk. The pact covers a three-year period and becomes effective October 1.

Cleve Beck, vice-president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators, is in San Francisco visiting the local union. Beck will attend the meeting of the general executive board of the alliance, to be held October 3, in Los Angeles, at the Alexandria Hotel.

At a recent meeting of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union sick benefits totaling \$990 were paid out, reports Secretary George Kidwell. This sum covers benefits for the past three months.

At a largely attended meeting recently of Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 6, Walter Gimbel and William Urmy were elected to represent the local at the convention of the Union Labor Party, to be held October 1 in the Labor Temple. Urmy will also represent the local at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor,

to be held in San Bernardino, commencing September 19, reports Secretary Howard Dunn.

F. B. Wilsons, president of Stage Hands' Union, Local No. 16, is on his way to San Bernardino, where he will attend a meeting of the Theatrical Federation, preceding the convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

About fifty delegates are preparing to leave for San Bernardino to attend the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Most of the delegates will leave Sunday, the convention being called to order on Monday.

The headquarters for the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to convene next Monday in San Bernardino, have been changed from the Hotel Stewart to the California Hotel. Delegates wishing to secure reservations at this hotel should communicate with the management.

Thomas Vickers, executive board member of the International Electrical Workers' Union, spent a few days in San Francisco during the past week. He left on Tuesday to pay a visit to his home city of Fresno before proceeding south to attend the conventions of the State Federation of Labor at San Bernardino and the American Federation of Labor at Los Angeles. He reports that his organization is making progress in all parts of the country as was clearly illustrated by the attendance at the recent convention held in Detroit.

At a heavily contested election held recently by Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local Union, George Kidwell and C. J. Walsh were elected to represent the local at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held September 19 in San Bernardino. Kidwell and Walsh were also elected delegates to the convention of the Union Labor Party, to convene October 1 in the Labor Temple. Over 85 per cent of the entire membership cast votes at the election, according to Kidwell, who says this establishes a record for the number of members voting at any election. Large votes were rolled up by each contestant.

Lindy Says:

USE AIR MAIL

- I. NOW 10c ANYWHERE.
- II. DROP IN ANY MAIL BOX.
- III. USE ANY STAMPS.
- IV. MARK "AIR MAIL."

AVERAGE WAGES PAID.

Statistics show what we have known they would show and must show—American wages lead the world. American production leads the world; that's why our wages are highest. Samuel Gompers said years ago that American workers "in the aggregate and per individual produce more than the workers in any other country." Gompers knew what he was talking about—he saw it years before the plodding Census Department suspected the truth and long before most trade unionists thought about it. But here is another side of the picture. Gompers saw this, too. Wages are paid for work done, which means they are paid for products created. American production leads the world in volume. American wages can and must keep going up. There is no other way to national industrial safety. If wages do not keep going up, something pretty sad will happen to our factories. American wages are called high; wait ten years more and see what goes into the envelope then.

BUSINESS MEN LIMIT OUTPUT.

Talk of business men limiting production a few years ago would be considered treasonable.

Now it is safe to discuss a subject that is given the soothing title, "stabilizing output." Workers, however, are still exempt from the new system. Any suggestion by them to shorten the work week is opposed.

Southern cotton growers publicly agreed last year to reduce this crop, and bankers refused to extend loans where the agreement was broken.

Only recently a cabinet official called on farmers to "stabilize output," and oil operators are now discussing a nation-wide check on oil production that endangers prices.

These business men are encouraged by the inaction of the government in the case of oil operators in the Seminole field of Oklahoma, who appointed an oil czar to limit their output. The plan was cautiously launched, and as no public protest was made it is proposed to extend the scheme.

The business men's new viewpoint is one of the many revolutionary changes that are taking place in industry and which seem to be unnoticed by the general public.

The little girl had been visiting. When it was time for her to be going home, her hostess said: "Good-by, Marjorie; you must come again soon. We should like to see more of you."

"But there isn't any more of me," replied Marjorie.—New Outlook (Toronto).

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